

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GLASGOW.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

At a Drawing-Room Meeting convened by The Hon. The Lord Provost of Glasgow (William Bilsland, Esq.) and Mrs. Bilsland in connection with the Public Appeal for Funds to Rebuild the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, held in the Banqueting Hall, City Chambers, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 19th March, 1907, at 3 p.m.

The Honourable the LORD PROVOST presided over a large and representative assembly, and among those who accompanied him to the platform were:—Mrs. Bilsland, The Lady Overtoun, Lord and Lady Inverclyde, Lady Bell, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., and Lady Chisholm, Sir John H. M. Graham, Bart., and Lady Graham, Sir James and Lady Fleming, Sir Hector C. Cameron, M.D., The Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., The Rev. Walter Ross Taylor, D.D., The Rev. Professor George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Dr. T. Kennedy Dalziel, The Dean of Guild and Mrs. Mason, Deacon-Convener and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rottenburg, Professor and Mrs. Noël Paton, James A. Reid, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reid, George J. Kidston, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hedderwick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Philips, Charles K. Aitken, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chrystal, James Reid, Esq., Matthew Greenlees, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Mrs. W. F. G. Anderson, Councillor James H. Mathieson, Mr. and Mrs. M'Arly, Robert Blyth, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Alan, E. Clapperton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Barclay, Dr. George S. Middleton, Dr. R. H. Parry, Professor and Mrs. Glaister.

After the Rev. Professor GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D., had opened the meeting with prayer,

JOHN S. SAMUEL, Esq., the Lord Provost's Secretary, intimated letters of apology from —H.R.H. Princess Louise, The Duke of Argyll, The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, The Duke and Duchess of Montrose, The

Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, The Marquess and Marchioness of Breadalbane, The Marquess and Marchioness of Ailsa, The Marquess and Marchioness of Graham, The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute, The Marquess and Marchioness of Tullibardine, The Dowager-Marchioness of Bute, The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, The Earl and Countess of Cassilis, The Earl and Countess of Eglinton, The Earl and Countess of Home, The Earl and Countess of Ancaster, The Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Lord and Lady Blythswood, Lord Overtoun, Lord and Lady Kelvin, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lord and Lady Newlands, Lord Hamilton, Mary, Lady Inverclyde, Sir Arch. Campbell, Bart., and Lady Campbell, Sir James King, Bart., and Lady King, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., and Lady Glen-Coats, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., and Lady Stirling Maxwell, Sir John Gilmour, Bart., and Lady Gilmour, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart., and Lady Shaw Stewart, Sir Edward Tennant, Bart., and Lady Tennant, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., and Lady Stirling, Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., and Lady Houldsworth, Lady Carrick Buchanan, Lady Pearce, and others.

The LORD PROVOST, in his introductory remarks, said it must be very gratifying to all interested in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children to find such a large and representative gathering there that afternoon to hear the statements that were to be made in the interests of that Institution. It was unnecessary that he should say a single word as to the claims of the children of the city.

One of the best friends the poor children of Glasgow ever had was the late Dr. J. B. Russell, Medical Officer of this city, and the paper he wrote in 1886 on "The Children of the City" was, at the time, a great inspiration to social reformers in large cities, and had been one of his fruitful legacies to them and to the poor. (Applause.) In that year the general death-rate in Glasgow was 24.3, while in the last available complete returns it was 17.6. This enormous improvement would be better understood when he told them that the difference between these figures represented a saving of 5600 lives per annum to the community. While, therefore, they had the satisfaction of seeing the general death-rate becoming markedly more favourable, it was sad to have to confess that in the death-rate of young children there was but little improvement since Dr. Russell delivered his address on the children of the city. The Sick Children's Hospital had done the greatest service to the children of Glasgow according to its opportunities; but these opportunities had not at all increased with the increase of population and the claims on the Institution, claims arising not only in Glasgow itself but outside it as well, for it had to be borne in mind that one-half of the total cases dealt with in the Hospital come from outwith the boundaries of the city and many of them from long distances. The increased and increasing usefulness of the very important outdoor Dispensary Department of the Hospital would give some indication of the demands of the children of Glasgow and the West of Scotland for medical and surgical assistance. In 1896 there were 6000 new cases treated at the Dispensary, whereas last year over 11,600 cases were so treated, involving over 42,000 attendances. On the other hand, the total accommodation of the Hospital at Garnethill had for years stood at 74 cots, and while a Country Branch at Drumchapel, containing 24 cots, had a few years ago been erected by a most generous donor (Miss M. M. Paterson), even with this additional accommodation there were always from 100 to 140 cases waiting admission, many of them urgent surgical cases and a large percentage being under two years of age. It did not need much imagination to realise the urgency of the problem of providing more adequate hospital accommodation for these little sufferers. Some people might say, Why should not such cases be sent to the other

hospitals? Every one of the other hospitals, however, was full and had many cases waiting for admission. From inquiries he caused to be made that morning, he found there were no fewer than 1047 patients waiting admission to the infirmaries and hospitals of Glasgow at the present time. The Directors had wisely decided that a new Children's Hospital must be built with more adequate accommodation and on a new site. (Applause.) There was no room to extend on the present site, and even if this were possible it would not be desirable. The construction of the existing hospital was not in accordance with modern requirements; it was closely surrounded by high buildings; fresh air and sunshine, which were so indispensable for children, were reduced to a minimum; and there were other objections which it was unnecessary to discuss. He was glad that Sir Hector Cameron and other speakers would address them on the medical aspects of the question. (Applause.) From the municipal point of view, and from the point of view of the social reformer, he could not too strongly recommend this scheme as worthy of the most generous consideration of the people of Glasgow and the West of Scotland. (Applause.) Nothing could appeal to them with more force than suffering childhood in circumstances of poverty, and, it might be, of neglect, and they could form no adequate estimate of the permanent and abiding injury frequently resulting to these children from undue delay in being admitted to an hospital and getting that medical and surgical treatment which they could not possibly get in their own homes. Everyone realised the importance of our young people growing up healthy and vigorous, and to secure this it became an imperative duty to seek in every way to conserve and protect the lives of the children, and especially the children of the poor. If this duty was neglected there would be a day of reckoning later on when these children grow up a burden on the community. (Hear, hear.) With a small hospital of 74 beds on an unsuitable site, with scores of little children waiting to get admission, with continually recurring instances of grievous disappointment and injury, and not infrequently death caused by the delay in getting the necessary treatment, it became a vital matter in the public interest that a remedy should be found out and put into force without delay. The proposals, therefore, of the Directors, were worthy of



every support and encouragement. They desired to replace an hospital of 74 cots with a new and thoroughly well-equipped one of 250 cots, on a site yet to be chosen, having every advantage of sunshine and fresh air, reasonably convenient for medical teaching, and accessible to the general community, and, further, they desired to extend materially the accommodation in the country. With these projects in view the Directors appealed for the sum of £100,000. He very earnestly trusted that this movement would receive from the generous public of Glasgow and the West of Scotland that support it so richly deserved, and it was most encouraging to find that several handsome subscriptions had already been intimated—(applause)—notably the following:—

The Right Hon. Lord	
Overtoun, . . .	£5,000
William Weir, Esq., . .	5,000
Glasgow Corporation, .	3,000
Mr. Thomas Kincaid's	
Trustees, . . .	2,500
A Sympathiser, . . .	1,000
George J. Kidston, Esq.,	1,000
John M. Houldsworth,	
Esq., . . .	1,000
J. H. Houldsworth, Esq.,	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allan,	1,000
W. J. Chrystal, Esq., .	1,000
James Templeton, Esq., .	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stewart,	1,000
Peter Coats, Esq., . .	1,000
W. A. Coats, Esq., . .	1,000
James Coats, Jun., Esq.,	1,000
Mrs. Morgan of Govanhill,	1,000

Sir HECTOR C. CAMERON, M.D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Hospital, in making a statement on behalf of the Hospital, said he undertook the duty with very great pleasure, but not without a sense of the responsibility that attached to it, because he felt they were met to-day at a very grave crisis in the history of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow. He felt the responsibility of the moment also, because he knew well that much must depend upon the manner in which the case was presented to them if they were to understand it aright. He was, however, encouraged by the thought that he was not asked to convince a luke-warm, still less a hostile audience, but rather to address men and women who, by their presence there that day in such numbers and in such inclement weather,

showed that they were not unwilling to help, and, he hoped, to induce others to help forward the good cause which they all had at heart. No doubt, however, they were desirous of understanding the circumstances in which the Directors had found it necessary to make this appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance. Hospitals were divided into two great classes—general hospitals and special hospitals. By the former were meant hospitals which admitted patients of both sexes and of all ages—patients who were affected by all manner of diseases, provided only they were suitable subjects for charitable relief and that their diseases were non-infectious and were presumably capable of being cured. By special hospitals were understood those which have more limited aims and deal with certain diseases or groups of diseases only, diseases of some particular organ like that of the eye or ear or some particular structure like that of the skin. It would at once be understood that of these two classes the general hospitals must of necessity be very much the more important. They required, if they were to be generally effective, very much more commodious premises and a correspondingly larger income. Now, he desired to impress upon them that a children's hospital was not a special hospital in the proper acceptation of the term, but really a general hospital with an age limitation. It admitted all kinds of diseases which occur in the infantile population of a great city, and could they but realise what an enormous field of work, of urgent necessity and clamant need this represented, could they but realise the needless waste of life and all the preventable sorrow and suffering involved, their hearts and consciences would be stirred to a truer sense of duty, and they would realise that a complete and adequate Children's Hospital was one of the most important parts of the equipment of a large city. In this view, therefore, it appeared to him that the Hospital in whose interests they were met took its place immediately after the great general hospitals, and yet he was often struck in reading the lists which were published from time to time in the newspapers of the amounts collected in public works or left by charitable persons to see how frequently the Children's Hospital was relegated to the bottom of the list amongst the less conspicuous of the special hospitals. The reason for that, he was afraid, was that their Hospital in Glasgow was such a small one that it was hardly regarded as a potent

factor in combating the great mass of disease to which he had referred. If this was so, if the Children's Hospital in Glasgow was not capable of taking its proper place among the charitable institutions of the city, then the sooner that state of matters was remedied the better. Even in a new town on the other side of the Atlantic like Toronto, which he had the pleasure of visiting last autumn, the Children's Hospital contained 200 cots and was most beautifully appointed. They had also a large Country Branch, or Island Home, as they called it, completely equipped and of a most beautiful architectural character on one of the islands on Lake Ontario about a quarter of an hour by steam ferry from the town, and in connection with the Institution the Chairman of the Hospital lately built what was probably the most perfect Nurses' Home in the whole world. That sort of thing in a young city like Toronto ought to lead Glasgow and the West of Scotland to try to emulate it.

In addition to the loss to the community arising out of the inadequacy of the Hospital, it was right they should know that the same cause gave rise to other evils and serious difficulties in the conduct of the Institution. Every general hospital contained three departments—an outdoor department, an hospital with beds, and a country branch or convalescent home or whatever else it might be called. These three departments must, if the Hospital was to work well and satisfactorily, bear some reasonable proportion one to the other. When the Children's Hospital was first instituted it had no outdoor department, but nearly 20 years ago, as the Lord Provost had stated, a very large, commodious, and admirable dispensary or outdoor department was added, and while the work done at the outdoor department had grown by leaps and bounds the available cots in the indoor department or the Hospital proper had remained stationary. Now, they could readily understand that when large numbers of patients—nearly 200 a day—came to the outdoor department the staff found that many of them ought to be sent into the house, but they were constantly met with the statement that there was no room. What were they to do? Send the child to another Institution? But, as the Lord Provost had pointed out, the other Institutions were full. No, they had either to refuse to deal with the case altogether, in which event the parents were bitterly disappointed and the child was taken home possibly to die, or they had to

make up their minds to do the best they could at the Dispensary. So there was a temptation—an irresistible temptation—to perform operations and to embark on surgical enterprise in the outdoor department, which ought always, in his opinion, to be confined to patients who were living in the house. He was not, and he hoped none would think he was, animadverting in the slightest degree on the conduct of the Dispensary Staff—far from it. He knew they took every precaution and made every provision that was possible in carrying on their work, but he felt it his duty clearly to point out that it ought not to be necessary to perform major operations at the Dispensary and that there ought to be ample hospital accommodation for these cases. Such operations could not possibly be performed in the outdoor department of an adult general hospital, for the question of transport would be too serious. Here, however, it was easy to wrap a little child, after a serious operation, in a shawl or blanket and carry it home. The safest surgery was practised when the operating table was very near to the bed in which the patient was afterwards put to convalesce. To perform a serious operation and then transport the patient to a distant part of the town was more the surgery of the battlefield than of a well organised and equipped hospital. This was one of the evils of an inadequate hospital—one which perhaps would not appeal to the casual observer, but which he, as a practical surgeon, knew to be very serious and one which could not be too soon remedied.

Another result of endeavouring to carry on an hospital when there were numerous applicants for every vacant bed was the great temptation, which could hardly be resisted on the one hand, to overcrowd the wards, and on the other hand to dismiss patients before the time had arrived when it was really prudent to dismiss them. As to overcrowding, when medical men spoke of a ward of, say, 20 beds, what was meant was a ward with sufficient air space to justify the accommodation of 20 patients. It was generally recognised that the proper allowance for each patient was 1500 cubic feet of air, or thereby, so that a ward of 20 beds ought therefore to be a room containing 30,000 cubic feet. Now, if they put 25 patients into such a ward, or 30, as, unfortunately, happened too often, they were really robbing each patient of a certain amount of air which was absolutely necessary for his or her health,

well-being, and speedy recovery; and this affected children more seriously even than adults. Then again the dismissal of patients before the time has arrived, when they are really thoroughly convalescent was regrettable. Too many of these patients relapsed or perhaps remained in an unsatisfactory state of health for a very long time, and in the case of children the result was too often lifelong weakness or bad health. Here again the remedy was a more commodious hospital.

There was yet another reason why it was very desirable that a new Children's Hospital should be built. The periodic outbreak of cases of infectious disease in a children's hospital could not be avoided, and, this being so, it was most important that such an hospital should be constructed so as to facilitate isolation and prevent the spread of infection. In the present Hospital effective isolation was impossible, and a single spark of infection, so to speak, frequently produced a conflagration which could not be controlled, and resulted in the closing of one or more of the wards to fresh admissions, or the clearing of the wards altogether for the purposes of disinfection and the consequent stoppage of work for a time. This led to a great deal of trouble, unnecessary expense, loss of time, and often serious harm to the patients sent home before their treatment was completed. Experience taught that if this Hospital were removed to a site on which the buildings had not to be so crowded together, and if it were on a larger scale and of proper internal construction, these occurrences would be very much less frequent and always more easily controlled.

Then again more accommodation was urgently required, because the Directors had very wisely seen fit to depart from the regulation made at the opening of the Hospital to the effect that the admissions be limited to children between 2 and 12 years of age and that those under 2 be not admitted unless under exceptional circumstances. The Directors were right in now admitting children under 2, even mere infants, for, unfortunately, in a town like theirs disease was rampant among children during the first two years of life, and it was of the greatest importance that hospital accommodation should be available for them. That there was a real demand for this might be gathered from the fact that since the old rule was altered the number of such cases treated each year had been steadily growing and now

about one-fourth of all the cases treated in the Hospital were under two years of age. This, of course, reduced the beds available for the older children and pointed to the need of wards for very young infants being provided in any hospital to be built in the future. A further very strong reason was thus afforded for the proposed extension.

The Lord Provost had referred to the fact that the site of the present Hospital was an extremely unsatisfactory one. Since the present building was formed out of two ordinary residential mansions—an impossible way of constructing a satisfactory hospital—the surroundings had greatly altered. The Directors therefore very properly were anxious to remove the Hospital to another site where more sun and fresh air might reach the little patients. A question had arisen, and no doubt it was a very important one, whether the main Hospital should not be transferred entirely to the country and only a small branch be retained in town for more or less acute cases or whether the main Hospital should be kept in the city or in the suburbs, and the present Country Branch perhaps considerably enlarged. He confessed his strong sympathies lay in the latter direction, and he believed that was the scheme which the Directors also advocated. It was essential to have the Hospital in a situation accessible to the patients, accessible to the staff, and accessible to all medical students who wished to make a study of children's diseases—a study the importance of which, both to the students and the community, could not be over-estimated. It was not desirable to have to convey acute or accident cases to a distant hospital. Moreover, physicians and surgeons who were so experienced and skilful in their calling as to be on the visiting staff of such an hospital had not the time at their disposal to travel daily, or even twice a week, to and from an hospital in the country. He was sure, therefore, that the proposal to rebuild this Hospital on a more salubrious site, but quite within the boundaries of the city, was that which would meet with the favour of the public as it had met with the approval and sanction of the Directors after the most careful consideration. It was also in accordance with the experience and practice of all other large cities. He hoped he had been able to make clear to them the grounds upon which this appeal was made, and trusted that his audience and the greater public outside would see to it that the

Directors of the Sick Children's Hospital, who guide its affairs with so much discretion, and, he would venture to add, with success, in spite of many difficulties, would very soon have in their hands sufficient funds to carry out this project, a project which they had only laid before the public after they themselves had become thoroughly convinced that it was absolutely and urgently required. (Applause.)

The Right Hon. LORD INVERCLYDE, in moving the first Resolution, which was—

“That this meeting, representative
“of Glasgow and the West of Scotland,
“deeply appreciates the work carried on
“by the Royal Hospital for Sick Chil-
“dren, Glasgow, in giving free Medical
“and Surgical treatment to poor children
“under 12 years of age suffering from
“non-infectious diseases, in advancing
“and diffusing Medical and Surgical
“Science with reference to children's
“diseases, and in training Nurses for
“Sick Children, and recognises this
“Hospital as one of the most useful and
“potent agencies in combating the de-
“plorable waste of life indicated by the
“present rate of Infantile Mortality,”

said that, in declaring their great appreciation of the work carried on by the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, he did not think it possible to avoid a certain sense of regret that through their indifference and lack of active appreciation it had not been able to do a much greater work. They were all proud of the generosity of the citizens of Glasgow, and of the large sums which were given to charitable and other objects, but they could not help feeling ashamed of the inadequacy of their Children's Hospital. It was their clear duty to see that that state of matters did not continue any longer, and he trusted that before many months were past that reproach to the Second City of the Kingdom would be wiped away. The children of to-day were the men and women of the future, and it was their duty and privilege to see that these men and women would be physically fitted and qualified to carry on the work and sustain the honour of the great empire to which they belonged.

The Very Rev. DONALD MACLEOD, D.D., in seconding the Resolution, said he really felt it a privilege to be present and to be called on to speak. The Resolution referred to saving

the terrible wastage of young life—the perishing out of the young of this city. It had been proved to them that afternoon that if the rate of mortality in Glasgow was high, it was so very much in consequence of the high rate of the infantile mortality which, let them carefully mark, could be prevented and prevented by them. Let them remember that. Did not they feel they were indeed criminals if they allowed that to go on—if their selfishness and indifference was not stirred into a higher sense of duty, and they did not come forward and do what lay in their power to prevent that fearful waste? He did not know anything more pathetic than the statement that there were from 100 to 140 little children who required help and could not get it—that the doctors thought it necessary they should be taken into the Hospital but there was no room. Let the mothers try to imagine what that meant in the case of children coming from poor houses, coming often from slums, coming from a ceaseless struggle with poverty. What kind of chance would many of these get in their poor homes, where there were several other children, where the food had to be cooked, the clothes washed, and everything done in one or two small rooms? What provision could be made in such circumstances for a weak, suffering little child, even when the mother was full of love and affection? What was likely to be the result in those slum houses, where there was drunkenness and destitution, where the mother did not know and did not care how to treat her child? Now, this Hospital was doing its best for these little things and doing it beautifully. No doubt many of his hearers had been in it and had seen those dear wee babes in their cribs, sitting up when they get a little shade better, and how they enjoyed their toys, and how good they were, and how little crying there was, and how they were tended and watched—how beautiful and how Christian it all was. All that was wanted was to make the Children's Hospital of Glasgow and the West of Scotland something like adequate to meet the tide of suffering that was around, and he did not for a moment doubt that the people of Glasgow and the West of Scotland would undoubtedly see this done. He observed that the Hospital was for children of 12 and under, but he would like it to be for those of 10 and under. He thought the children from 10 years and upwards might be very well left in the hands of Sir Hector Cameron and the physicians

and surgeons in the adult hospitals; but as for the wee bairns, those under 2 and often only a few months old, the place for them was in these little cribs in the Children's Hospital. Let them take the matter home to their hearts and consciences, and let the citizens of this great city and the people of the West of Scotland feel that there was a cry coming from the helpless, coming from the poor, coming from the little ones—the little ones whom Christ loved. They pled for a chance of life, for help in their sickness and suffering. It was impossible to pass on heedless of such an appeal. All they were asked to do in the way of assisting in this great work was to give a subscription which they would never miss.

D. NOËL PATON, Esq., M.D., Professor of Physiology in the University of Glasgow, speaking in support of the Resolution, said that in his younger days he had received a training in the Children's Hospital in Edinburgh, and in the light of subsequent experience, he was of opinion that a children's hospital was one of the greatest boons to a city, first and foremost, on account of the direct good it did to the children of the community; secondly, for the invaluable training it afforded to their nurses and medical students; and thirdly, for the opportunity it gave for the scientific study of the diseases peculiar to children, without which it would be impossible to train doctors or treat the children. The previous speakers had alluded to the very inadequate character of the special accommodation for sick children in Glasgow, and had pointed out how unfavourably it compared with that provided in other cities. He need not labour this argument in order to elicit their sympathy and support in the demand for the increase of the accommodation in the Sick Children's Hospital, but to any who had not yet visited the wards he would say, "Go and see the work that is being done there," and he was perfectly certain that when they had done that they would come away eager to take their part in helping forward the movement for the extension of that Institution, which was doing so much good work.

T. KENNEDY DALZIEL, Esq., M.D., one of the Visiting Surgeons of the Hospital, in moving the second Resolution, which was—

"That this meeting, being deeply
"impressed with the fact that it is

"impossible for a children's hospital
"with 74 beds adequately to meet the
"demands of Glasgow and the West of
"Scotland, cordially approves of the
"movement to rebuild the Hospital on
"a larger scale and on a more suitable
"site, and commends the special appeal
"for funds to the generosity of the
"public,"

said he esteemed it a great honour to be asked to move this Resolution, but regretted that Lord Overtoun, who had shown his deep interest in the movement in such a practical and generous manner, had been prevented from being present and doing so. He could not add much to what had been already said, but as one who had worked for many years in the Sick Children's Hospital he wished to add his testimony to the urgent need for increased accommodation in order that the proper work of the Hospital might be decently and efficiently carried out, and to the great and far-reaching importance of our medical students having ample opportunity of carefully and exhaustively studying the diseases of children. He was quite satisfied that the Directors have arrived at a proper conclusion in deciding to erect an adequate hospital in Glasgow accessible to all, and to have another additional hospital of some considerable size in the country to which all cases requiring somewhat lengthy treatment could be taken. He could not imagine a project more worthy of the support of the public and more calculated amply to repay itself than that.

Sir JOHN H. N. GRAHAM, Bart., in seconding the Resolution, said every right-thinking man and woman was interested in and sympathised with the work of hospitals, but when they were considering the needs of an hospital for little children surely their interest and sympathy was very specially called forth. There was no doubt that this Hospital in the past had done a noble work, but there was also no doubt that at present it was quite incapable of meeting the needs of the sick poor children under 12 years of age in Glasgow and surrounding towns and country districts with a population of over 2,000,000 souls. Was it not a mockery to put a small hospital with 74 beds in the scales and expect it to cope with the disease and suffering found among the little children of such a community? £100,000 was required to put this matter on a proper footing. It was a large sum, but not too large for the

City of Glasgow and the West of Scotland to raise in a very short time for the sake of the children. What would they not do for these children? All that was necessary was for each one honestly to do his or her best, and the desired result would be easily and quickly attained.

JAMES A. REID, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow, and one of the Directors of the Hospital, then proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, and PAUL ROTTENBURG, Esq., LL.D., moved that the

meeting express its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Lord Provost in connection with the movement and thank the Lord Provost and Mrs. Bilsland very cordially for convening that meeting, and further thank the Lord Provost for presiding that afternoon.

Both motions were cordially responded to, and, the Lord Provost having replied, the ladies and gentlemen present were entertained to tea by the Lord Provost and Mrs. Bilsland.

